

São Paulo, October 16, 2018 – EDP Energias do Brasil S.A. ("EDP" or "Company") (B3: ENBR3) announces information on the electric energy market for the third quarter 2018 ("3Q18") and the year to date ("9M18") with respect to the Company's business segments.

Distribution: The volume of distributed energy increased 4.2% in the quarter, +2.0% in the case of EDP São Paulo and +7.7% at EDP Espírito Santo. In 9M18, volumes of distributed energy rose 3.2%, +3.3% at EDP São Paulo and +3.1% at EDP Espírito Santo.

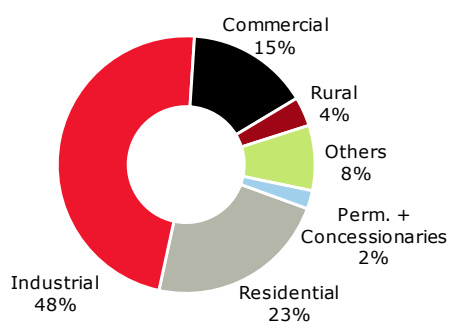
EDP Distribution									
	Volume (MWh)			Volume (MWh)			Consumers (unit)		
	3Q18	3Q17	Var	9M18	9M17	Var	3Q18	3Q17	Var
Residential	1,407,747	1,383,559	1.7%	4,506,602	4,421,249	1.9%	2,916,776	2,863,952	1.8%
Industrial	2,936,009	2,835,791	3.5%	8,452,885	8,158,660	3.6%	24,374	24,282	0.4%
Free	2,456,312	2,319,015	5.9%	7,021,630	6,634,030	5.8%	433	386	12.2%
Captive	479,698	516,777	-7.2%	1,431,255	1,524,630	-6.1%	23,941	23,896	0.2%
Commercial	946,476	922,599	2.6%	3,113,616	3,032,651	2.7%	251,898	250,312	0.6%
Free	224,807	219,926	2.2%	748,815	694,759	7.8%	348	283	23.0%
Captive	721,668	702,673	2.7%	2,364,801	2,337,892	1.2%	251,550	250,029	0.6%
Rural	226,743	196,143	15.6%	648,560	650,875	-0.4%	197,861	193,386	2.3%
Others	505,193	457,382	10.5%	1,508,170	1,438,578	4.8%	27,630	27,368	1.0%
Permissionary	8,048	11,626	-30.8%	32,304	34,503	-6.4%	2	2	0.0%
Concessionaries\Generation	133,212	109,332	21.8%	373,695	317,243	17.8%	27	27	0.0%
Total Energy Distributed	6,163,427	5,916,433	4.2%	18,635,832	18,053,759	3.2%	3,418,568	3,359,329	1.8%

EDP São Paulo									
	Volume (MWh)			Volume (MWh)			Consumers (unit)		
	3Q18	3Q17	Var	9M18	9M17	Var	3Q18	3Q17	Var
Residential	901,951	903,662	-0.2%	2,788,692	2,744,540	1.6%	1,708,795	1,668,007	2.4%
Industrial	1,905,928	1,855,234	2.7%	5,509,065	5,318,636	3.6%	13,221	12,931	2.2%
Free	1,576,038	1,497,658	5.2%	4,528,662	4,284,951	5.7%	291	271	7.4%
Captive	329,889	357,576	-7.7%	980,403	1,033,685	-5.2%	12,930	12,660	2.1%
Commercial	570,124	557,799	2.2%	1,844,587	1,784,833	3.3%	128,039	127,033	0.8%
Free	131,069	118,506	10.6%	431,289	384,908	12.0%	183	150	22.0%
Captive	439,055	439,293	-0.1%	1,413,298	1,399,924	1.0%	127,856	126,883	0.8%
Rural	19,841	20,002	-0.8%	62,049	61,171	1.4%	7,977	7,905	0.9%
Others	290,291	285,110	1.8%	854,371	842,413	1.4%	13,925	13,826	0.7%
Permissionary	8,048	11,626	-30.8%	32,304	34,503	-6.4%	2	2	0.0%
Concessionaries\Generation	84,673	71,632	18.2%	248,816	189,267	31.5%	8	8	0.0%
Total Energy Distributed	3,780,856	3,705,064	2.0%	11,339,884	10,975,363	3.3%	1,871,967	1,829,712	2.3%

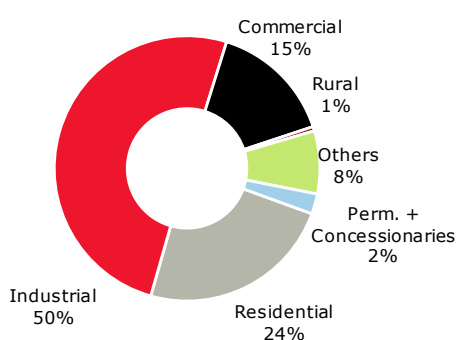
EDP Espírito Santo									
	Volume (MWh)			Volume (MWh)			Consumers (unit)		
	3Q18	3Q17	Var	9M18	9M17	Var	3Q18	3Q17	Var
Residential	505,795	479,897	5.4%	1,717,910	1,676,709	2.5%	1,207,981	1,195,945	1.0%
Industrial	1,030,081	980,557	5.1%	2,943,820	2,840,024	3.7%	11,153	11,351	-1.7%
Free	880,273	821,356	7.2%	2,492,968	2,349,079	6.1%	142	115	23.5%
Captive	149,808	159,201	-5.9%	450,852	490,945	-8.2%	11,011	11,236	-2.0%
Commercial	376,351	364,800	3.2%	1,269,029	1,247,818	1.7%	123,859	123,279	0.5%
Free	93,738	101,420	-7.6%	317,526	309,851	2.5%	165	133	24.1%
Captive	282,613	263,380	7.3%	951,503	937,967	1.4%	123,694	123,146	0.4%
Rural	206,901	176,141	17.5%	586,511	589,704	-0.5%	189,884	185,481	2.4%
Others	214,902	172,272	24.7%	653,799	596,165	9.7%	13,705	13,542	1.2%
Concessionaries\Generation	48,540	37,701	28.8%	124,879	127,976	-2.4%	19	19	0.0%
Total Energy Distributed	2,382,571	2,211,368	7.7%	7,295,948	7,078,396	3.1%	1,546,601	1,529,617	1.1%

Consumption by Class (MWh)

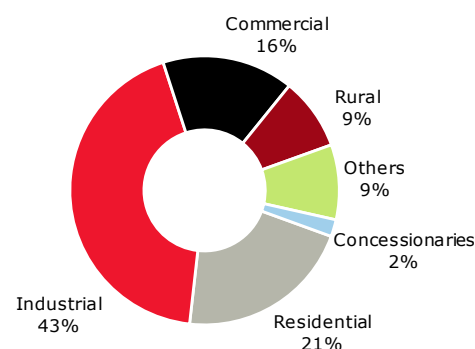
EDP Consolidated



EDP São Paulo



EDP Espírito Santo



In the quarter, EDP Distribution reported growth of 4.2% in distributed energy volume. This was the result: (i) of growth of 2.5% in industrial production¹ nationwide, (ii) climatic conditions (high temperatures with low rainfall) in both states; and (iii) initiatives for recovering revenue.

The Company also recorded increased consumer numbers of 1.8%. The number of free consumers increased 16.1%² over the past 12 months, 54 at EDP São Paulo and 59 at EDP Espírito Santo. This is a reflection of the migration of captive clients to the free market despite the reduction in migration in the light of increased ("Price for Settlement of Differences").

For the year as a whole, energy volume rose 3.2%, reflecting the increase in volume of the industrial and commercial classes (+3.6% and +2.7%, respectively).

EDP São Paulo: with respect to the 2.0% increase in the quarter, there were particularly strong increases in the industrial (+2.7%) and commercial (+2.2%) classes as well as an expansion in the number of clients (+2.3%). In 9M18, growth was 3.3% in distributed total energy.

- **Residential:** the result remained stable (-0.2%), reflecting the continuing negative impact of the reduced average number of billing days (-1.2 days for low voltage consumers) despite higher temperatures (+1.7°C³) and the increased numbers of clients (+2.4%). In 9M18, there was a 1.6% increase, again reflecting the expansion in client numbers.
- **Commercial:** a growth of 2.2% in the quarter and 3.3% in 9M18 reflecting a recovery in commercial retailing where there was 6.7% improvement in sales⁴. Just as with the residential class, results were negatively impacted by the lower number of average billing days. The truckers strike in May also had an impact on performance in 9M18, which would have improved by 3.7% if it had not been for this event.
- **Industrial:** an advance of 2.7% in the quarter and 3.6% in 9M18 due to recovering industrial activity in the state which expanded by 3.7%⁵. In the quarter, 14 of the 26 segments of industrial activity located in the concession area reported increases in electric energy consumption, more notably in the metallurgical (+21.3%), pulp and paper (+18.3%) and chemicals (+4.6%) activities. Worthy of note was the negative impact of the truckers' strike on the nine month period to September. If the effect of the strike is excluded, the industrial class would have increased by 4.3%.
- **Others (government, public lighting, public utilities and proprietary consumption):** the increase of 1.8% in the quarter is due to the rearrangement of routes for meter reading and registering public illumination consumption. In 9M18, growth of 1.4% is due to the increase in the number of clients (+0.7%). If the effect of the truckers' strike is excluded, it is estimated that growth would have been 1.8%.

1 Source: Brazilian Government Statistics Office - IBGE. Monthly Survey of Industry. August/2018.

2 Free consumers from the commercial and industrial classes and others should be considered as well as concessionaires/generators.

3 Refers to the maximum temperature in the city of Guarulhos.

4 Growth of 6.7% for accumulated sales turnover to September 2018 compared with the equal period in 2017. Source: Serasa Experian. Serasa Experian Trading Activity Indicator - Brazil. September/2018.

5 Source: Brazilian Government Statistics Office - IBGE. Monthly Survey of Industry - Regional. August/2018.

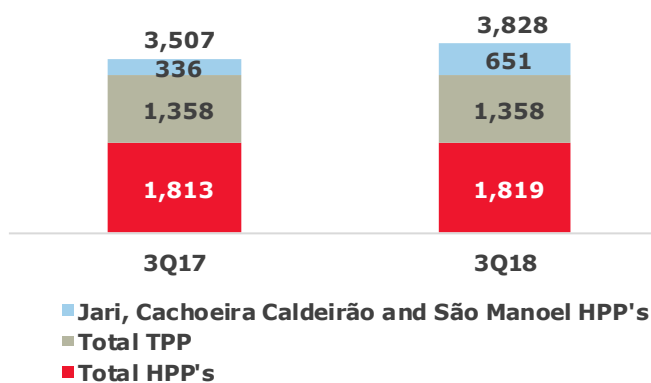
EDP Espírito Santo: in the quarter, the distributor recorded an improvement of 7.7%, all consumer classes posting increases. Factors driving this result were the positive influence of climatic conditions, expanding client numbers (+1.1%) and initiatives on the part of the distributor to recover revenue. In 9M18, the increase in distributed energy was 3.1%.

- **Residential:** growth of 5.4% in the quarter and 2.5% in 9M18 is due to the positive impact of high temperatures recorded (+3.6°C in the quarter and +1.0°C in 9M18⁶), as well as the increase in consumer numbers of 1.0%. Results would have been better still had it not been for the fewer number of average billing days in the case of low voltage consumers (-1.6 days in the quarter and -0.8 days for the January-September period inclusive).
- **Commercial:** growth of 3.2% in the quarter and 1.7% in 9M18 and just as with the residential class, due largely to climatic conditions and the negative impact of fewer average billing days. In 9M18, commercial class performance was also affected by the truckers' strike. Excluding this, it is estimated that growth in 9M18 would have been 2.3%.
- **Industrial:** growth of 5.1% and 3,7% in the quarter and the first nine months of the year, respectively, is due to increased consumption by a major customer in the metallurgy sector (with self-producing) and a client in the mining sector. This result would have been better had it not been for the fewer average number of billing days in the period for medium and high voltage consumers (-1.5 days in the quarter and -0.5 day in 9M18) as well as the disconnection of an important client in the non-metallic mining sector. Excluding the impact of this disconnection, the variation in consumption of the client in the metallurgy sector and the increase in consumption of the client in the mining sector, the improvement would have been 2.7% and 1.0% in the quarter and in 9M18, respectively.
- **Rural:** the increase of 17.5% in the quarter reflects the climatic conditions characterized by high temperatures (+3.6°C⁴) and low rainfall volumes (notably in the months of July and August) and by the increase of 2.4% in the number of clients. In 9M18, class consumption reported stability (-0.5%).
- **Others (government, public lighting, public utilities and proprietary consumption):** growth of 24.7% in the quarter and 9.7% in 9M18, reflecting billing initiatives in the case of consumers in the Public Lighting class. Excluding these effects, improvements would have been 11.7% in the quarter and 5.9% in the first nine months of 2018.

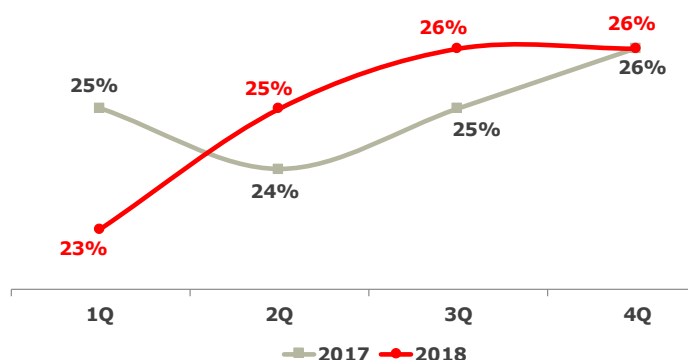
Generation

Since 2017, the Company has been implementing measures to protect its portfolio with the aim of minimizing the impacts of GSF and fluctuations in PLD through the management of decontracted energy and short-term agreements. EDP ended 3Q18 with 17%⁷ of its energy output hedged through to the end of 2018.

Consolidated Generation Sales (GWh)



Hydroelectric Generation: seasonal weighting of consolidated sales agreements (%)



⁶ Values reflect maximum temperatures in Vitória.

⁷ Including the impact of Jari, Cachoeira Caldeirão and São Manoel HPPs.

- Hydroelectric Generation

On a consolidation basis, energy sales volume from the hydroelectric plants was 1,819 GWh, a growth of 0.3%. This was due to higher contracted volumes of energy at Enerpeixe (+65 GWh) and Lajeado Energia (+30 GWh), reflecting bilateral agreements and the strategy for seasonal weighting, but offset by reduced volume at Energest (-68 GWh), with the termination of certain bilateral agreements. In 9M18, energy sales volume from the hydroelectric plants was 5,203 GWh, a decline of 0.4% principally in the light of the expiry of a bilateral agreement at Santa Fé.

In the quarter, average GSF was 58.4%, representing the exposure equivalent of 892.6 GWh⁸ against an average PLD of R\$ 494.4/MWh (SE-Central-West Submarket). In 9M18, the average GSF was 85.3%, and the exposure equivalent of 980.6 GWh⁸ against an average PLD of R\$ 331.0/MWh (SE-Central-West Submarket).

Unconsolidated assets⁹ reported energy sales volume of 651 GWh and 1,139 GWh for 3Q18 and the first nine months respectively, an increase of 93.9% and 71.2%, respectively due to startup in operations of the São Manoel generator units.

- Thermal Generation

In the quarter, average plant uptime was 72.6% due to a scheduled maintenance stoppage at GU02 lasting approximately 60 days. GU01 will also be shutdown for programmed maintenance in the final quarter of the year in line with planned maintenance schedules.

The average accumulated uptime was 89.3%, above the current uptime factor and in line with the Company's commitment to improve the plant's operational performance.

Volume reached 1,358 GWh in the quarter and 4,030 GWh in 9M18.

Trading

Energy trading volumes amounted to 5,086 GWh and 13,568 GWh in 3Q18 and in 9M18, respectively, an increase of 1.1% and 13.3%, due to: (i) market price volatility varying between R\$ 122.0/MWh and R\$ 505.2/MWh, combined with high market liquidity, benefiting operations for taking of long and short positions; (ii) a higher allocation of energy to the first half of the year on the part of market entities as well as the increase in GSF in 3Q18, generating increased short term liquidity; (iii) greater availability of energy in the market in the light of decontracted energy from the distributors in 2017 through the Surplus and Deficit Compensation Mechanisms - MCSD – or bilateral agreements in effect during 2018; (iv) the increase in energy sales volume to new free consumers, the result of the migration of clients from the captive to the free market; and (v) the trading company's strategy of seasonal weighting of energy used to adjust the Trading Company's energy volume curve.

⁸ Excluding the impact of Jari, Cachoeira Caldeirão and São Manoel HPPs.

⁹ Proportional to the Company's 50.0% stake in Jari and Cachoeira Caldeirão HPPs and 33.3% in São Manoel HPP.